EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1887 | NUMBER 1131

Summer Clearing Sale!

REDUCTIONS ON ALL OUR WARM WEATHER GOODS.

Lawns 3c } Former price, 5, 6 and 7 cents

Lawns 8 1/3c } Former price, 12 1-2 cents.

India Linen 12 1/2 } Former price, 15 cents

Parasols $1 } Former price 1.25, 1.50, 1.75

Parasols 1.50 } Former price 2.00, 2.50

Parasols 2.75 } Former price 4.50, 5.00

BARGAINS

S.G. AUSTIN & Co

—That was a fine parade.

—Our city is nicely decorated.

—Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys.

—Another camp fire this evening.

—General Wallace arrived last evening.

—Editor Geo. B. Adams, of Morrison, was up.

—The Paw Paw ball club has taken rooms at the Nachusa.

—The court house park is beautifully illuminated in the evening.

—Our Governor is looking well. Honors of State rest easily with him.

—Captain Sheffield's steamer will be ready for passengers each day.

—C. Holt, of Lee Centre, made this office a very pleasant call this morning.

—Miss Kate E. Hart, of Michigan, is visiting at the residence of Prof. Russell.

—Rev. John Wilkinson is having a pleasant visit from his sister and daughter.

—Camp Logan makes a fine appearance at night when illuminated by the electric lights.

—Editor Cass, of the Paw Paw Times, is here manager of the ball team of his town.

—The veterans came up from Sterling and Rock Falls, three hundred and more strong.

—Arty Jones, son of the late Rev. W. H. Jones, formerly of this city, is here on a visit.

—A reception will be given Mrs. Governor Oglesby at the Nachusa House parlors this evening.

—Don't fail to here the balcony concert at the Nachusa House to nigh by the Dixon Light Guard Band.

—In J. B. Barton's communication from Sublette, last week, the word friendly should read "unfriendly."

—General Rinaker was called upon this forenoon and make a stirring speech. We will give some of it to-morrow.

—Hiram G. Keys, of Springfield, stepson of Governor Oglesby, and an old schoolmate of Lloyd Hawley, is in the city.

—Judge Steel is back from Minneapolis; from fishing in the beautiful Lake Minnetonka and wandering along the romantic banks of Minnehaha.

—Our police force is doing good work. Nine pickpockets were arrested yesterday. A batch of them were taken in last night and are now in jail.

—Twenty-three to seven, in favor of Woosung, was the way the score stood at the finish of a game of ball between Woosung and Eldena, Saturday.

—Hon. Dan Sheffield is here from Apple River. The Doctor is looking as well as when he left Dixon in boyhood. Call him out to-night for a good speech.

—Jason Rogers is here from Decatur. We are pleased to note that our distinguished friend wears to-day a straw hat and a white vest in compliment to our nice mild climate.

—A grand ball will be given this evening, at the Opera House, under the auspices of the Dixon Light Guard Band. Good music and geneneral good time is expected. Give the boys a full house.

SOLDIERS' REUNION!

City Full of Boys In Blue—A Grand Good Time—Music, Marching and Speech-Making.

The ex-soldiers commenced coming in early yesterday morning and we thought that the city was very well filled up before night. However that was nothing as compared with the grand army of blue coats, brass buttons and golden army badges that we have here in Dixon today. After the veterans had signed their names to the roll and been assigned to quarters there was a meeting at the grand stand. The following officers were elected: Colonel John T. Cheney, commander of Camp Logan (the name given by unanimous consent), Major Crabtree President of the Reunion Association and Captain Thomas A. Conlee, adjutant of the Post.

Mayor A. C. Warner delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME:

Soldiers and Veterans of the War for the Union:

No task more pleasant could be allotted to a municipal officer than that which is apportioned to me on this occasion, that of welcoming to our city the heroes of the late war. Though many years have rolled by, still it seems to me only a brief space since we witnessed the return from the Southern battle fields of the Illinois soldiers. How we looked with gratitude and reverence upon the war-worn veterans as they walked upon our streets. Those feelings of gratitude have grown deeper as the years pass on and your locks grow grayer and your ranks thinner. Although I was but a schoolboy at the commencement of the war yet it seems to me that the events of those days are burned into my mind a thousand times more vividly than the events of some more recent years. How we rejoiced over the election of "Honest Old Abe" and then how the cloud of anxiety hung over the land at his inauguration. And then came the shot on Fort Sumter. And then the recruiting meetings for the three months men, and how even then the horrors of the impending conflict were little realized. And then how well I remember that terrible day when the news came of the disaster at Bull Run. How the crowds of thousands stood at the news depot awaiting the papers. How men walked the street with pale faces and clenched hands. How more recruiting meetings were held and one by one how the flower and strength of the young manhood of the country signed their names to the roll, donned the blue uniform and went to the war, and then the anxiety, and the eager watchfulness for news, and then the letters with black seals and the telegrams of dread import how they poured in. And here an aged father, a widowed mother were weeping for their son; the young wife was weeping for her dead husband; the fatherless children were shedding hopeless tears for a father never more to return. And then came the horrors of Andersonville and many families passed many months of anguish waiting for news of their loved ones starving to death in that prison pen; and whether still living or whether dead by slow torture no one knew. How we prayed that the day would come when righteous vengeance might be dealt to the vile torturers who satiated their revenge for defeat in the field by the horrors of the rebel prison. At last you returned victorious. The work was done and gloriously well done. We build monuments to those men who endow our colleges and who sacrifice place and property that good may come to their fellow men. But you have done more. When your country called you tendered the highest sacrifice. You risked the inestimable possession of human life and by this noble offering you attested the devotion you felt for the old Union and the flag of your country. From Paw Paw and Amboy and Sterling and Dixon and surrounding towns you came and signing your names to the roll, you marched forth to save your country. On the fields of Donelson and Shiloh and Nashville and Chickamauga and Atlanta lie the bones of your beloved comrades. Your right to the love and reverence of your countrymen was dearly bought. The value of the lives you risked and the suffering you endured can never be measured by silver and gold.

Dixon therefore welcomes you as her most valued friends. No higher honor ever awaits her than that attendant upon your presence. No crowned nobility deserves from her more distinguished courtesy than you deserve. That your stay with us may be pleasant and your quarters comfortable and that your haversacks may be kept well filled is the wish of every citizen of Dixon. And if at the end of your sojourn with us you shall join in the belief which is the creed of every Dixon citizen that our city with its beautiful river and pleasant landscapes furnishes one of the most agreeable resorts to be found in the country then, those friends who have assisted in your reception will be amply repaid for their efforts. And may you all live long and be happy.

DR. C. E. LOOMIS

responded in behalf of the soldiers: He said that he felt highly honored in being chosen by his comrades to respond in their behalf. Honored because whatever of good the people had in this country was secured by the bravery and self-sacrifice of the soldiers. More than a century ago the people of America established a government based upon the proposition that all men had equal rights, and that the people, and not crowned heads, should govern. The soldiers of the rebellion were fighting for the same principle, fighting that the majority should rule, and that all men should have equal rights. They fought not for selfish purposes; not for glory; not for conquest. They shed their blood, they died upon many a Southern battle-field for the good of others. Therefore, he said he felt honored more than he could be honored in any other way, to appear in behalf of such a body of men.

He thanked the worthy Mayor of Dixon who welcomed them in such well-chosen words. He thanked the citizens of Dixon for the royal manner in which they had received the surviving soldiers.

He said that at times there appeared to be a storm arising between the soldiers and citizens of the republic; that at times there were signs of differences of opinions about the soldier and his rewards; that the politicians of the country often attempted to raise a storm which might result in their own benefit, but that it ever resulted in harm to no one.. They were like the storms started in the heavens. After the thunders roll, the lightnings flash, dark clouds appear, threatening in the west, but the electricity passes quickly to the earth, grateful rain fall, the air was purified, nature became more beautiful, and much good resulted. So in political world. At times the politicians would cause a storm to rise, political thunder and lightning would roll and flash, the clouds would become dark, but they invariably resulted in good. The political air becomes purified and the results were of benefit to all. Let the political clouds darken and threaten, let them rumble, out of it all will come good to the soldier. The people of this country will ever remember the soldiers, living and dead, with grateful hearts, and while time lasts will be true to them, and the soldiers will ever be true to the people's interests, will ever be loyal; and should the occasion require, you would see the soldiers of the republic again arise in solid phalanx, as in 1861, and battle to the death again for the right.

He said we, as soldiers, appreciate what is being done for us; we appreciate the meeting, and we trust there may be many happy veterans of this joyous occasion; and with it all may the principles of free government retain the same fervent hold on our people that it now possesses.

CAMP FIRE AT CAMP LOGAN.

The soldiers last night enjoyed what they call a "Camp Fire," a very entertaining meeting with free and easy talk by comrades; each giving reminiscences of the war; anecdotes that they saw and heard. It was very interesting to citizens who were not in the army, and there were a great many of such present last night, including a goodly audience of ladies. Judge Crabtree as chairman, performed the honers in his usual easy and pleasant manner. The first speaker called out was the

REV. J. L. BACKUS,

of Prophetstown, who made an interesting talk. He was followed by Comrade Kneedam and then

GENERAL JOHN C. SMITH,

was called and made a stirring speech, interspersed with anecdotes. He had heard at the several reunions he attended about the capture by soldiers of more fat hogs than he believed ever existed in the southern states. The hogs that he had seen down there were not worth capturing. They were better built for running than aught else. But, said the General, when the soldiers talk of capturing chickens he had nothing to say. He believed they did take in a few that roosted low. He spoke of pleasant reunions when rebel soldiers were present and enjoyed the occasions. There was always a good feeling: as he instanced the reunion recently at Gettesysburg.

MAJOR JOHN T. CHENEY,

of Sioux City, was called and related a story characterestic of his good humor. Then the Backus Brothers were called upon and gave some music on the fife and drum. Colonel Noble, Captain Crabtree, Major Cheney and Chales Schick sang an army song. "Here's you mule." There are thirty-two verses in the song, they sang two, both alike.

THE REV. RUTHRAUFF

was called upon, and made a few brief remarks. He was too young when the war broke out to go to the front and fight for the union, though he wanted to go. When big enough to carry a musket he did, however, serve in the army and guarded rebels that the other older soldiers had captured. He made a few remarks and closed.

GENERAL WALLACE,

of Chicago, had just arrived and was called upon by the Chairman and made a short but eloquent speech; full of patriotism and pathos. They called this a camp fire but it did not remind him very much of the camp fires that they surrounded when fighting the enemie's of of the union. He did not think that citizens who were not there, could appreciate what a camp fire in front of the rebels really was. When they were fighting men who not only were doing their best to destroy this the best government that God ever made, but were making every effort to murder the men who had gone out from homes and friends to lay down their lives that this union might be preserved for all time. To him this camp fire was a sad occasion for he could not but remember that many comrades who went out with them are not here but now sleep under the cold sod in Southern graves. He did not desire to break the pleasantry of the occasion, but he thought that these things should not be forgotten. He spoke of the Colored men who fought with them; the same human beings who but a few years ago were sold upon the block as chattles. He spoke of comrades who came together on these occasions to recall memories of the past, and he begged of them not to forget the lessons of the war. It was a war for the advancement of civilization; a war against despotism; a war that made monarchs on thrones every where tremble for they knew that the citizen soldier was fighting for a principle; he was the ruler fighting that the people might continue free. It was an expensive lesson, and therefore it should not be forgotten. The citizen soldier started a ball that will not cease to roll so long as a crowned head stands.

COMRADE CHAS DEY

was called upon and related an anecdote and gave a little of his war record. He was at Harpers Ferry and there had an interview with Stonewall Jackson and was one of the Iron Company, Iron Regiment, Iron Brigade, Iron Division and Iron Army Corps that stood the terrible charge of Pickets troops at Gettysburg.

CAPT. A. C. BAREWELL

was called upon and made a pleasant speech. He was too young, perhaps, to be classed among the veterans, but his services entitled him to rank as an ex-soldier. He gave some thrilling instances of what he saw when with his command at the terrible prison pen, Andersonville, after the rebels had left it. He saw the same pack of blood hounds used by the rebels in hunting Union soldiers who were endeavoring to gain life and liberty by fleeing to the woods.

COL. H. T. NOBLE

was called out by the audience and gave them some cheerful talk. He told about the Irish woman who wanted, when her boy inlisted, to give him into the charge of the "Captain," as "thin the boy would not get hurted." He spoke of the enjoyment of these camp fires, and how they continued to keep alive the memories of the days from 1861 to 1865.

REV. L. M. ANDREWS

was next called upon and gave some pleasant reminescences of the war. He told of the joke they had upon a certain chaplain who circulated tracts among the soldiers and threw the religious reading into houses where a people lived that could not read.

Then the soldiers all sang "Marching Through Georgia," that grand old song that will live so long as the Republic lives, to remind generations yet to come of "The Flag that makes us Free," and how "there were Union men who wept to see the dear old flag they had not seen for years." It was a fitting song with which to close the camp fire and adjourn.

—Arrivals from Springfield at the Nachusa this morning: Governor Oglesby and wife; Secretary of State Dement and wife; General John I. Rinaker, Maj. Bluford Wilson, John R. Tanner, H. Keyes, State Auditor Chas. P. Swigert and Martin Ables.

Local continued on 4th page.

A. F. ROBINSON sel's Boots and Shoes.

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

Can always rely upon getting the Highest Market Price For Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

FACTS

Are Stubborn Things,

A fine line of

CHOICE PERFUMES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
POCKET CUTLERY,
SHOULDER BRACES,
PATENT MEDICINES &c.

In fact Everything usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store,

On which I can, and will save my customers from 10 to 25 per cent. *Prescriptions A Specialty.* Please give me a trial and you will be convinced

D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

North side Main steet.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

Amusement Season!

Opera House, Wednesday Aug. 24

Special engagement of the eminent Commedian,

JOHN DILLON!

In his Latests and Greatest Comedy,

Wanted the Earth

OR

THE GREAT I AM.

Supported by a First-class Company.

PRICES reduced to 50, 35 and 25 cents. Now on sale at T. J. Hyde & Co.'s store.

GRAND OPENING!

Rodesch's Music Hall

Thursday Evening, August 25.

Piano Solo,.....Miss Anna Adams.
Cornet Solo,.....E. M. McCune.
Vocal Solo,.....Miss Grace Flint.
Piano Duet,.....Miss Adams, Dana Johnson.
Vocal Solo,.....Miss Carrie Smith.
Cornet Duet,.....Messrs McCune and Harden.
Vocal Solo,.....Miss Anna Rueff.
Piano Duet,.....Misses Rueff and Adams.

ADMISSION, - - - 25 Cents.

Don't Forget the time and place.

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4, OPERA BLK.

SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.

AT COST

This Week

To make room for

FALL GOODS!

Call at Once,

—AT—

CHARLEY'S Hat Store

MACDONALD'S DICTUM.

THE DOMINION PREMIER TALKS EXCEEDINGLY PLAIN ANGLO-SAXON,

And Says Manitoba Must "Come Down" or Be Brought Down by British Regulars, If Necessary—The Outlook Very Like War—Another Injunction Against the Red River Road.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Herald has a special from Toronto which says that Mayor Walsh, a Conservative of Manitoba, has arrived in Toronto from a visit to Sir John MacDonald, to whom he expressed the determination of the people of Manitoba to build the Red River railway.

"I am determined," said Sir John, "that the construction of that road shall be stopped, and, if necessary, by British regulars. On my suggestion the imperial government has decided to establish a garrison at Winnipeg, and troops will be sent there shortly. The idea has met with favor by the British government. They see that Winnipeg is an important strategic point, and that in event of war troops can be kept there cheaply, and be transported to India or elsewhere with dispatch. Their presence there will also make the unruly provinces submit to federal authority."

Mr. Walsh replied: "Our people will resist with an armed force, and if a collision occurs rebellion will follow."

"I can not help that," said Sir John. "We must see that federal authority is maintained over provincial authority, and if rebellion is the result, it will not be my fault. It will be the fault of the Manitobans. I am determined to stop the construction of the Red River Valley railway if it has to be done at the point of the bayonet."

John Norquay, premier of Manitoba, has arrived here from Winnipeg. In an interview he told the correspondent he knew some time ago of a scheme to garrison Winnipeg with British troops. If the Canadian Pacific railway is to be a subsidized mail route to India, he said, a garrison there is necessary, and the war office has decided to place a large garrison there immediately.

"What do you think of Sir John's threat to stop the construction of the Red River Valley railway with British troops?" asked the correspondent.

"He can do it only at the peril of rebellion, and that he dare not risk. The road must be built, and Sir John can not stop it. Manitoba is determined to have a line to the United States boundary, independent of the Canadian Pacific railway or the Dominion government. An injunction has been served to prevent the work, but no federal or other interference can stop it. Manitobans are bound to carry the work through if they have to resort to arms. We are progressing immensely with the work, and will soon have it in running order, despite the iron-heeled oppression of Sir John Macdonald and the Canadian Pacific railroad monopoly.

In conclusion, Mr. Norquay said: "I wish the British regulars were in Winnipeg. They are the men we want. We would appeal to them against the monstrous injustice sought to be fixed upon us by the federal government and the Canadian Pacific railway."

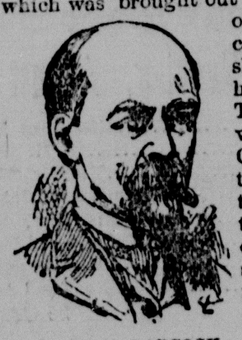
Wants Another Injunction.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—The Journal's Winnipeg, Manitoba, special says: An application was made Tuesday morning in behalf of Sir Donald Smith to prevent the Red River Valley Railroad from crossing two lots of his near Morris. This will open up another legal battle.

This writ only differs from the one obtained by Browning last Saturday, in that it claims damages on account of injury caused by grading. Both cases will be dealt with in the courts, and it is thought that the province will lose. But whether that be true or not, the government is determined to push the road to speedy completion. The report that Sir John MacDonald had threatened to import British regulars and restrain work on the road at the point of the bayonet if necessary, caused considerable excitement here, although generally discredited. Writs have been served on provincial ministers in town, as well as on the contractors, but have only tended to increase energy in pushing on the work. The attitude of Manitobans appears to become more belligerent every day.

The Babcock Murder Mystery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The only development in the case of the murder of Col. Babcock which was brought out Tuesday was a spot of alleged blood on the carpet of Miss Dodge's sleeping-room in her house near Gardner. This was found on a visit of the coroner of Chicago. Nowhere in the house except in this room was there the least sign of murder or struggle. The spot of "blood" was the result of such a small flow that it did not penetrate to the paper under the carpet. Miss Dodge continues to keep silence regarding the affair, although it is the general belief that she alone knows the truth.



COL. W. S. BABCOCK.

The President Accepts an Invite.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—President Cleveland has accepted the invitation to attend a banquet in his honor on Saturday evening, Sept. 17, at the Academy of Music. The invitation was extended by the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia library, American Philosophical society, Franklin Institute, College of Physicians, Law Academy and Historical society. The president will also in the afternoon of the same day attend a banquet in his honor by the Hibernian society. This society boasts of having entertained Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Tyler and Grant.

Destructive Blaze at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Standard Oil mills, Pearce & Ryan's distillery, and Swan's Marble-works were destroyed by fire early Tuesdry night. It is impossible to give any accurate account of the loss or insurance, but to make a rough estimate the Standard Oil company lost $60,000, no insurance, unless by their own association; Pearce & Ryan's distillery, between $20,000 and $30,000, with but little insurance, and Swan's marble-yard $18,000, no insurance. The fire originated in the Standard Oil company, but its cause is unknown.

Mrs. Molloy Hunting Evidence.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 24.—Emma Molloy, of Graham murder notoriety, was in the city Tuesday securing evidence to be used in her forthcoming trial. She had nothing to say to newspaper men, and seemed desirous of her presence not being known. She was dressed in mourning, and did not have the appearance of being a principal figure in a murder trial.

Haven't Heard from the Lawyers Yet.

CARTHAGE, Ills., Aug. 24.—So far as can be ascertained none of the survivors of the Chatsworth wreck in this county will sue the Toledo, Peoria & Western for damages. Most of them have applied for and received return of the money paid for tickets, and some have sent in claims for lost baggage.

Another Irish Organization.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of Irishmen Tuesday night, Professor Mezzeroff in the chair, the condition of Ireland was discussed, and the opinion prevailed that the time had come when the vast sums sent from America could be put to better use than supporting English landlords. It was unanimously resolved to form a new organization to render Ireland more effective assistance in the near future. The new organization is to be known as the "Patriotic Irish Exiles." Professor Mezzeroff was elected president. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and prepare a manifesto.

Shell Out Those Trade Dollars.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—Persons who continue to hold trade dollars should not overlook the fact that the time fixed for their redemption by the treasury will expire Sept. 8. After that date trade dollars will have no value except as silver bullion, because the treasury will refuse to exchange them for standard dollars. The mint director estimated that there were not more than $7,000,000 in existence, but half a million more have already been exchanged.

Death of Rear Admiral Craven.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral Craven, U. S. N., died Tuesday at the navy yard of heart disease. He was visiting his son, who is a civil engineer at the yard. He was about 80 years old.

Five Per Cent. Per Annum.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The directors of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Sep. 15.

DODGE ADMITS HE WAS WRONG.

The July Report of Tobacco Nearly Fifty Per Cent. Too High.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—As a final result of the conferences between the Kentucky tobacco growers, Commissioner Colman, and Statistician Dodge, for the past two days, respecting the latter's alleged over-estimate of tobacco acreage this year, Mr. Dodge has addressed a formal statement to the commissioner, in which he admits that his July estimates were too high. In his statement he says returns from Kentucky show that the area has been reduced to 41.5 per cent. of last year's, while other returns from over 16,000 growers of western tobacco show that the area this year is even less than 40 per cent. of last year. He then goes on to say:

"The July report for Kentucky, which was based upon the reports of sixty-six correspondents, each representing a county, made an average of 53 per cent. of that of 1886. The examination of these reports, in view of the results of a long experience of the tendency to underestimate acreage, led me to place the Kentucky acreage at 78 per cent. Later returns have very clearly shown that a concerted effort was made to reduce the area this year, on account of recent low and unremunerative prices, and unfavorable conditions have affected plant beds, and drought has interfered with the setting and growth to such an extent as to render inaccurate the rules of revision usually adopted, which have heretofore proved to be correct and necessary.

"I am therefore satisfied that the July estimates were too high as reported. The indications of recent reports of this department —the Ohio board and other authorities— point to a very low acreage."

SPARKS FROM THE CABLE.

Protesting Against the Proclamation.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—The mass-meeting to inveigh against the league's proclamation, held in the rotunda Tuesday evening, was a gigantic success. Enthusiasm prevailed everywhere, and not a dissenting voice could be heard within the precincts of the building. The lord mayor presided at the main meeting and ex-Commoner Leamy and Commoner T. P. Gill at the two overflow meetings. Several English and Scotch members were present and addressed the gatherings. The house was filled to suffocation long before the time for the meeting to be called to order, hundreds of persons entering through the windows because of the crush at the door. Professor Gilbraith, a Protestant, moved a resolution denouncing the government's edict against the league, which was carried unanimously.

The speeches of John Dillon and William O'Brien were filled with defiance of the government's proclamation. Mr. O'Brien declared that no Irishman was worth his salt if he did not trample the proclamation under foot. He advised calmness in the absence of grave provocation, but at the same time counseled firmness.

Preparations for Leo's Jubilee.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The preparations for the celebration of the pope's jubilee will begin at Rome in September on an extensive scale. Among the features of the celebration will be an exhibition, which will be formally opened in the presence of the pope, Dom Pedro II., emperor of Brazil, and the envoys of all the sovereigns of Europe. An ode to the pope will be written by M. Gounod and presented to the pope on the anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, Dec. 23, which day will be the principal one of the celebration. It is the intention of those into whose hands the arrangements for the celebration have been entrusted to surround the occasion with a display of magnificence surpassing any event that has occurred in Europe within the century, and no expense will be spared to achieve the results aimed at.

Hartington Writes to Seceder Russell.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Lord Hartington has addressed a letter to Russell, member for South Tyrone, expressing profound regret at the latter's secession from the Unionist party, and the hope that he may be induced to modify his decision. Lord Hartington asks Russell to meet and confer with him on the subject.

In reply to Hartington's letter, Russell writes that he is willing to confer with him, but his position, he says, is a difficult one, as he must in future, though he is a staunch Unionist, work outside of the party.

Indorses the Peace Memorial.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Telegraph highly commends the American peace memorial, and says that there should not be a question of sufficient gravity to justify under any circumstances a war between two great English-speaking nations common in blood, language and literature. If the memorial is successful, The Telegraph says, it might lead to the system of European international arbitration.

Stanley Alive and Well.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A letter has been received from Dr. Parke, dated Aruwimi, June 20, stating that Stanley and all the Europeans comprised in his party were well. This news is one day later than any other that has been received, and completely overthrows the possibility of the correctness of the reports announcing Mr. Stanley's death, which nobody now believes to be true.

Bismarck Makes a Deal.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he has learned from the highest authority that Germany has agreed to support Russia's Bulgarian policy on condition that Russia will bind herself to remain neutral in the event of difficulties between France and Germany.

Katkoff Made It Pay.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The will of the late M. Katkoff disclosed the fact that he left a fortune of 2,000,000 roubles.

Child Labor in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—State Factory Inspectors Franey and Connolly have made their first annual report. They find an alarming amount of child labor in factories, over 1,200 children less than 16 years old being employed in the Harmony cotton-mills at Cohoes alone. There is a corresponding amount of illiteracy. Fully one-third the affidavits made by parents were signed with a cross, and their children have no opportunity to acquire education. Children immigrating from Europe are actually better informed than the working children of this state.

The Assets Don't Materialize.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Creditors of Mitchell, Vance & Co. were surprised to learn Tuesday that the assets of the company are only $750,000. It now appears that the entire capital of $1,200,000 has been sunk. Secretary Charles S. Bonner said that, in order to pay the creditors, the stockholders would probably have to sell their stock. He could not say when the creditors would be paid.

Mrs. Cleveland En Route Home.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Gen. Greely and Mrs. Folsom, arrived here Tuesday night in a special train from Marion and left for New York on the steamer Pilgrim. The arrival of the train was unexpected and there were but few people at the depot.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Scores on the Diamond.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Boston-Chicago game was again postponed Tuesday by rain, while Detroit and Washington added another to their series, the Detroits winning. The percentages of the champions and Detroit are as follows: Detroit, 614; Chicago, .593. League scores Tuesday: At New York—New York 2, Pittsburg 1; at Washington—Detroit 4, Washington 1; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 10, Indianapolis 4.

American association: At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2, Metropolitan 0; at Louisville—Athletic 14, Louisville 2; at Cleveland—Brooklyn 10, Cleveland 6; at St. Louis—St. Louis 8, Baltimore 1.

Northwestern league: At Oshkosh—Oshkosh 2, Des Moines 6; at Duluth—Duluth 5, Minneapolis 11; at St. Paul—St. Paul 12, Eau Claire 5.

Swimming Record Beaten at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—In the swimming match Tuesday given under the auspices of the New York York Athletic club, H. T. Braun, of the Pastime club, won the 100-yards race because his arms was longer than his opponent, H. E. Toussaints, enabling him to reach the rope at the finish an instant sooner than Toussaints. The time was 1:17 1-5, beating the record (Toussaints') 1 4-5 seconds. A. Mifferts, of the Manhattan club, won the mile race in 35:18½.

The Sunday Base Ball Case.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24.—When the case of Capt. John Stricker, of the Cleveland club, charged with playing base ball on Sunday, was called before Acting Judge Coates in the police court Capt. Stricker pleaded not guilty. His attorney moved for a continuance of the case until Thursday morning, and the hearing was set for that day.

The Thoroughbred Record.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The racing events at Monmouth park Tuesday wore won as follows: Banburg, 1⅛ miles, 2:01—Esquimaux finished first, but was disqualified for fouling; Sir Dixon, ¾ mile, 1:17; Kaloolah, 1¼ miles, 2:42¼; Phil Lee, 1⅛ miles, 2:01; Queen of Hearts, ¾ mile, 1:18½; Bassance, 1½ miles, 2:59.

Wants Uncle Sam to Interfere.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 24.—It is learned that Richard Stewart, who resides in the state of Chihuahua, Mex., and has large business interests there and in Texas, has for four months been in jail at Ojenija, prevented from communicating with his friends or attending to his business. The charge against him is fraud, and he claims that it is trumped up by persons interested in obtaining control of his property. He makes an urgent appeal for interference by the United States government.

Flags for New York Fire Laddies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The board of aldermen have appointed a committee headed by the mayor to present to the fire department two magnificent and costly flags donated by James Gordon Bennett and the presidents of various insurance companies. The committee were instructed to request Mrs. Cleveland to make the presentation, this having been suggested by the donors of the emblems. The event, which is looked forward to with great interest, will take place next month.

A SEALER'S COMPLAINT.

THE QUESTION OF WHO OWNS THE FAR-OFF BEHRING SEA

Takes on an Acute Phase in the Mind of a Canadian Sealer—Dominion Authorities Indignant Over the Alleged Doings of Uncle Sam's Cutters—Talk About an "Outrage on the High Seas."

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—A News special from Ottawa, Ont., says: Private dispatches have been received by the government giving accounts of what the fisheries and marine department consider gross outrages by the United States in Behring sea. Deputy Minister Tilton said to The News correspondent: "If this outrage had been committed by Canada against the United States President Cleveland would issue a proclamation of retaliation within forty-eight hours, or else the people would rise in their might and demand such action."

The dispatches are still held private, but your correspondent has secured positive and authentic knowledge of their contents. Their substance is stated by an affidavit forwarded from Andrew Lang, first officer of the British sealing schooner Sayward. He testified under oath that the Sayward left Victoria on May 16, bound on a sealing voyage, with seven men and sixteen Indian hunters. He says: "We commenced sealing off Cape Scott, off the north of Vancouver island, and killed 429 fur seals in the Pacific ocean. Our vessel then entered Behring sea July 7, the weather being thick and foggy. On July 9 we were captured by the United States steamer Richard Rush, being then thirty or forty miles off the nearest land. We were taken in tow to Ounalaska and laid alongside the steamer St. Paul, of the Commercial company.

"They removed the seal skins, taking them ashore and placing them in the company's warehouse, resalting the skins with salt taken from our vessel. They put an officer of the Rush on board of the Sayward, towed us to sea and sent us to Sitka. The vessel was left in charge of a United States officer, and we were only allowed to remove our clothing. The Indians were left to find their homes as best they could. They were about 700 miles from their village when we were taken. I spoke to the captain of the Rush and told him we had not captured a seal in Behring sea, and he replied: "I am sorry for you. I have to obey orders and take everything I come across in Behring sea.'"

The authorities here regard this not only as a gross breach of international law in seizing a British ship on the high seas, but a gross inhumanity to the crews. They say that the captain of the Rush stating that he would seize everything, shows the course Secretary Bayard has determined on. Up to the present time there has been much diplomacy, but Bayard avoided final decision. The information has been forwarded to the British government.

No Such Instructions.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—The Ottawa, Ont., dispatch stating that the commanders of United States vessels in the Alaskan service have been ordered to seize all sealing crafts found in Behring sea, unless they are owned by the Alaska Fur company, are incorrect. The instructions to the commander of the United States cutter were: "You will proceed with your revenue steamer to the Seal islands. You are hereby clothed with full power to enforce section 1,956 revised statutes (which prohibits the killing of any seal, mink or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaskan territory and waters thereof) except under the provisions of other sections of the statutes." The exceptions relate to the right of the Alaska Commercial company to take seal in limited numbers from the islands of Paul and St. George, and the right of the natives to kill them for food and clothing.

Under these instructions no vessel can be seized except when clearly engaged in sealing.

ANXIETY ABOUT CHEPITA.

If the Cowboys Have Hurt Her There'll Be Trouble with Colorow.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—The following telegram, bearing on the Ute outbreak, was received at the war department Tuesday from Maj. Randlett, commanding Fort Duchesne, Utah:

Colorow has his followers with him, about 150 in all, including men, women, and children. There are no indications of his being reinforced. All the Indians at Uintah and Ouray want peace. I believe Colorow would come to the reservation if he could get there without being attacked. Most of the party who went out with McAndrews have returned to the agency, frightened back. They claim that Colorow's camp could not be found. Fear of citizens kept them from search. Great anxiety is manifested concerning Chepita. If the cowboys harmed her, I anticipate it will end in serious trouble. I say to the Indians that I hope she is with Colorow, or maybe is a prisoner at Glenwood Springs. Wish the latter could be ascertained.

Senator Teller has telegraphed from Denver to Acting Secretary Muldrow, of the interior department, that if the Utes are not returned to their reservation there will be trouble. Secretary Muldrow, in transmitting this dispatch to the war department, concludes a short communication as follows:

As the aid of the military seems to have been invoked to prevent the threatened outbreak and to preserve the peace, I have the honor to recommend, that while the force of troops is in the locality, all proper means may be used by it to induce the Indians to go to and remain upon their reservation.

A copy of this communication has been forwarded to Gen. Terry, with instructions to give it the utmost consideration, especially the last paragraph.

An Alarm Brought to Camp.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Herald's special from Denver says: Monday night the troops from Denver, Colorado Springs and other points encamped at Morgan's ranch, on Piceance creek, about twelve or fifteen miles from Meeker. At 5 o'clock Tuesday morning a messenger from that point rode into camp bearing an urgent appeal from Capt. Gosline, of the Aspen company, to hasten forward, as 100 Utes were reported on the way from the Uintah reservation. Capt. Gosline is acting on the defensive, and he wishes for support in case of an attack. The command struck camp at once and moved toward Meeker, where they are before this time.

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—AT THE—

OLD RELIABLE

CLOTHING STORE

Seersucker Coats $1.00
Coats and Vests - $1.25

COME AND SEE.

JAMES. H. TODD

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

GROCER

Of the town, and can now supply all the EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES as Fast as They Come Into Market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAPEST, go to

☞The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.

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ARCHITECT

—AND—

BUILDER.

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☞Orders Left with CHAS. A. TODD will receive Prompt Attention. d wtf

Watches Watches

GENTS'

—AND—

LADIES.

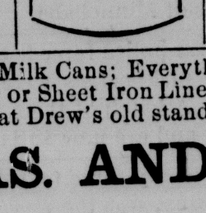
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Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing, Tin and Galvanized Iron Gutters and Leaders; Smoke-Stacks.

No Fancy Prices.



All Work Warranted.

Tin Ware, Milk Cans; Everything in the Copper or Sheet Iron Line. Shop at Drew's old stand.

CHAS. ANDRES



PURELY UNITED STATES.

ALL AMERICAN WOOL AND A FULL YARD WIDE

Is What the Newest New Party Promises To Be—But Powderly Will Have None of It—The Texas Bulldozing Cases—Union Labor To Be Represented on Election Boards in Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 24.—A call for a national convention was issued Tuesday by the executive committee of the new "American party," recently organized in this city. The following specific objects among others are put forth in the call, and American citizens in sympathy with the new party are invited to attend for the purpose of completing the organization:

1. To emphasize and perpetuate the sentiment: America for Americans. 2. The restriction of immigration. 3. A thorough revision of the naturalization laws. 4. Reserving American lands for American citizens only. 5. The protection of Americans in all their rights on land and sea, in all parts of the world. 6. To restrict and guard the right of elective franchise. 7. To abolish polygamy in the United States immediately and entirely. 8. To enact and enforce such laws as will tend to eradicate intemperance. 9. To develope the resources of the country by a wise system of internal improvements. 10. To protect and promote the American system of free common schools. 11. To adjust the relations between labor and capital on a permanent basis of equity and justice.

And especially do we invite the representatives and members of the following organizations to meet and co-operate with us in said convention, viz: The Patriotic Order Sons of America, the order of United Mechanics, the Junior Order of United Mechanics, the Order of Deputies, the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, the Political Alliance, the United Minute Men, the various granges and all other orders and organizations whose principles and sentiments will enable them to work in the American party on the foregoing basis.

POWDERLY REPUDIATES A STORY.

He Thinks He Can Be Sufficiently American in the K. of L.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 23.—The statement to which The Philadelphia Press gave prominence, setting forth that General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, is a leading member of the new native American party now said to be organizing a society in the Quaker city, is denied by Mr. Powderly in a letter which appears in Scranton Truth. Mr. Powderly says:

"While I am an American, I am not interested in reviving purely American ideas. I am not anxious to see the tomahawk and scalping-knife flourish again in this country. I have no desire to rekindle the camp-fires of the purely American, nor do I wish to see the re-establishment of the ducking-pond or the burning of witches. I am content to devote my time to the revival of an interest in the declaration of American independence and the re-establishment of the rule of the American people independent of party or monopoly. I am of the opinion that I can work out these ends as a member of the Knights of Labor, and am not 'a leading member of the new party.'"

Those Texas Election Cases.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 24.—The trial of a number of citizens in the Washington county election cases was brought to a close in the United States district court Monday night. A verdict of not guilty was rendered on the second count, which charged the destruction of ballot boxes by the defendants, and the jury disagreed on the count charging conspiracy and interference with the officers of elections. The count on which the jury disagreed will be brought up for trial again at the next term of the court. The senate committee at Washington investigated these cases last winter, and they attracted a great deal of attention in consequence of the fact that many prominent Republicans were compelled to leave Washington county at short notice, on account of alleged intimidation.

Ordered to Appoint Union Labor Men.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—The mandamus suit brought by the Union Labor party to compel the city election board to appoint representatives of that party to positions as election officers was decided in Judge Kumler's court Tuesday morning. The present election officials are permitted to retain their places, but the election board was ordered hereafter to appoint Union Labor men when it could be done under the statute.

Bay State Labor Politics.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—A call has been issued by leading representatives of the Knights of Labor assemblies, trades unions, land and labor clubs, union labor clubs, and other similar organizations throughout the commonwealth for a state convention to be held in this city Sept. 10 for the purpose of nominating a full state labor ticket.

Liquor Dealers Indorse Governor Hill.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 24.—The state liquor dealers' convention here Tuesday passed resolutions demanding the removal of unfair legislation in regard to liquor, and indorsing Governor Hill as having shown broad and liberal views fairly representing those of the people of the state.

Will Not Run for Governor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—Mr. Walter W. Brooks, of this city, upon whom the Republicans placed their hopes to accept the nomination for governor, has written a letter to the state central committee stating that he can not assume the burden of such nomination.

California's Governor Dying.

SAN FRACISCO, Aug. 24.—Governor Bartlett suffered a paralytic stroke Monday night, and is believed to be dying. He grew worse Tuesday, and realizing his condition directed a dispatch to be sent to Lieutenant Governor Waterman immediately upon his death. He has been ill for months, and was stopping at his physician's residence in Oakland when the paralysis occurred. His mind is still clear, but his power of speech is disappearing. Governor Bartlett is a Democrat, and Lieutenant Governor Waterman, who will succeed him in the event of death, is a Republican.

Scott the Scoundrel and a Woman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Fannie B. Roberts is accused in an affidavit by R. R. Scott, the absconding teller of the Manhattan bank, with having received $10,000 of the money which he stole from that institution. He says he was intimate with her and that she blackmailed him, and that this led to his crimes. Mrs. Roberts lives in a magnificently furnished house at 105 West Thirty-eighth street, but little is known of her in the vicinity.

Northwestern Extension.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 24.—The extension of the Chicago & Northwestern railway from this city to Michigamme will be begun immediately. The survey is now being made and the contractors, who are already here, will begin work at once.

Wholesale Druggists in Conference.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The National Wholesale Druggists' association met in annual convention here Tuesday. President D. R. Noyes, of St. Paul, presiding. The session will last a week.

Archibald Forbes' Health Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, who was to lecture in this country this fall, has cabled his manager, J. B. Pond, that his health is wrecked, and that all his engagements must be cancelled. Forbes was the correspondent of The London Daily News, and married the daughter of Gen. Meigs, U. S. A., June 19, 1886. His adventures as war correspondent have not been surpassed by any man living. He was always where danger was most imminent—in the thick of the fight, and had many hair-breadth escapes, and his exposures to all sorts of weather and danger is the cause of his ill health. He says he is through with that sort of work and that nothing will so soon break up a man's constitution as service as "special" in the field.



ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The Iron Horse Knocked 'Em.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24.—A special to The Journal from Pierre, D. T., says that Capt. Tom Marriner, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Missouri river steamboaters, declares that steamboating on the upper Missouri is ruined, and on being asked what has done it, replied:

"The building of railroads. The competition of the Manitoba road to Fort Benton has knocked us out sleek and clean. The only river traffic that will amount to anything will be between Pierre, Bismarck and Sioux City." * * * * "In a few more years a steamboat on the upper Missouri will be a sight."

A Modern "Methusalem."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Evening Telegram has a special from San Antonio, Tex., which says: "News has just reached here, from a most reliable source, of the recent death in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, of Jesus Valdonado, a farmer and ranchman of considerable possessions. This man's age at the time of death was indisputably 154 years. At Valdonado's funeral the pall-bearers were his three sons, aged respectively 140, 120, and 109 years. They were white-haired, but strong and hearty.

A Colored Preacher in Trouble.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Rev. J. B. Smith, for five years pastor of the African M. E. church of this city, has been suspended from the ministry. He was found guilty of misappropriation of church funds and several other charges by the board of directors. He was granted a new trial. Mr. Smith was the first colored man ever elected grand chaplain of the G. A. R. of New York, which office he now holds.

Going into the Bank Business.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 24.—The following national banks have been authorized to commence business: Abilene National bank, Abilene, Kan.; capital, $150,000. Lumberman's National bank, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; capital, $100,000. First National bank, Scandia, Kan.; capital, $50,000. San Diego National bank, San Diego, Cal.; capital, $100,000.

THE MISCREANT TRAIN-WRECKER.

He Very Nearly Causes a Terrible Railway Disaster.

LINCOLN, Ills., Aug. 24.—A passenger train on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad was derailed near Salt creek Tuesday night. The engine and all the cars left the rails while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Fortunately the entire train remained on the grade and came to a standstill after bumping on the ties for a distance of 200 feet.

A search was made for the cause of the accident, and it was discovered that the fish-plates and spikes had been removed from the rails. In the weeds on the bank a crowbar and other tools were found with which the work had been done. There is no doubt that the purpose of the fiends was to rob the train. A freight train following close behind was stopped a few yards from the derailed passenger train, and thus what might have been a horrible disaster was averted. No one was injured.

Eight Squealing "Bald-Knobbers."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 24.—Eight "Bald-Knobbers" pleaded guilty Tuesday at Ozark on the charge of whipping E. P. Helms with hickory switches. Sentence was reserved. Mrs. Mary A. Shipman, mother of Reuben, one of the men who pleaded guilty, fainted, and falling, struck her head and fractured her skull. Her condition is precarious.

Wanted to See Something Burn.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—George Riley, 19 years old, of this place, has confessed that he had set fire to his employer's stable, and that he had also tried to fire the reform school at Toledo some months ago, by which several lives were lost. He admits that his desire to see something burn was so great that he could not control it.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.

Quotations on the board of trade to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 August, opened and closed 69c nominal; September, opened 69¼-⅝c, closed 69⅛c; October, opened and closed 71¼c. Corn—No. 2 August, opened 41⅜c nominal, closed 41¼c nominal; September, opened 41⅛c, closed 41¼-⅜c bid; October, opened 42c, closed 42c bid. Oats—No. 2 August, opened 24¼c, closed 24⅛c bid; September, opened 25c, closed 24⅞c; October, opened and closed 25⅞c. Pork—Year, opened and closed $11.90 nominal; January, opened $12.45, closed $12.40. Lard—August, opened $6.47½ nominal, closed $6.45 nominal.

Live stock—The Union stock yards report the following range of prices: Hogs—The market opened active and firm, with prices 5c higher; sales ranged at $5.00@5.40 for light; $4.85@5.05 for rough; $5.10@5.45 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Strong; 10c higher; beeves, $3.40@5.00; cows and mixed, $1.75@2.75; stockers, $2.00@3.30; Texans, 10@20c higher, $2.25@3.50. Sheep—Steady; common, $2.75@3.50; good, $3.75@4.35; lambs, $4.25@5.00.

Produce: Butter—Fancy creamery, 26@27c per lb.; selected dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@13c. Eggs—Close candled, 14@14½c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens, 12c per lb; old hens, 9c; ducks and turkeys, $7@8c. Potatoes—Ohio, $2.35@2.60 per bbl; Illinois, $3.00@3.25 per bbl. Berries—Blackberries, $1.00@1.50 per 16-qt case; blueberries, $1.50@2.00 per 16-qt case. New apples, $1.25@2.00 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red winter September, 80¼c; do October, 81¾c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 mixed cash, 50½@51c; do September, 50c; do October, 50¼c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed August, 31½c. Rye—Unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, $15.00@15.25. Lard—$6.79, September; $6.85, October.

Cattle—No market for beeves; dressed beef dull; poorest to best native sides, 6@7¾c ₱ lb; Texas do, 5½@6¼c. To-day's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator beef steady at 8¼c ₱ lb. Sheep—Firmer for sheep; steady for lambs; common to prime sheep, $3.00@4.85 ₱ 100 lbs; common to choice lambs, $5.37½@7.75. Hogs—Live hogs, few sales and firm; $5.70@5.90 ₱ 100 lbs.

SECOND BULL RUN.

Story of Gen. Pope's Campaign in Virginia.

ITS QUARTER CENTENARY.

Hot Fighting from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

After Cedar Run, what next?

The base of operations of the Union army of the east was now the Rappahannock river. After Cedar Run, Pope gradually withdrew his army to the Rappahannock's north bank, leaving it between himself and the Confederates. Meantime Lee massed his whole army around Jackson, between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, 85,000 strong. He was led to this by a curious incident, which shows on what small things great events turn. The Confederate Col. Mosby had been a prisoner of war, but had been exchanged early in August. On the way to Richmond he passed Fortress Monroe. He saw there Burnside's troops embarking for some place. Where? By means known to himself, he found out it was the Rappahannock. The moment he set foot on the shore below Richmond, he hurried to Gen. Lee and told him. By relays of galloping couriers, Lee dispatched the word to Jackson on the Rapidan.

The Federal cat was now out of the bag.

Burnside's corps had been sent for from North Carolinia to swell the Army of Virginia, and not to re-enforce McClellan on the James. At the same time reports reached Richmond that McClellan's army was leaving the peninsula.

McClellan's army had not reached Fredericksburg, on the way to join Pope, when (Aug. 20) Lee's 85,000 men, himself commanding in person, faced Pope's army of something over 40,000 on the Rappahannock. Pope was on the north side, Lee on the south, attempting to cross. Pope's watchfulness prevented, however. Pope, knowing Lee's greater numbers, could not attack. He called loudly for re-enforcements, which were promised him certainly by Aug. 23.

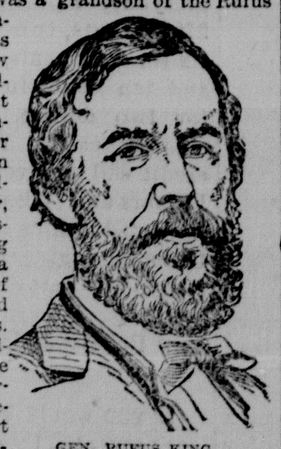
Both Lee and Pope were meditating hostile movements when, on the night of Aug. 22, a tremendous rainstorm came, which stopped efforts to cross the river by either army. But on that night another of the odd, small incidents which determine great events happened.

Pope's headquarters were at Catlet's Station, ten miles behind the center of his line. The daring Confederate cavalryman, Stuart, selected that night for a raid. He had crossed the Rappahannock before the storm. He swept around to the Federal rear and charged directly upon Pope's headquarters. There were confusion and wild fleeing. Pope himself escaped, leaving hat and coat behind him. His dispatch book was captured, however. That was all Lee wanted to give him most accurate information, and the result shows he made good use of it. A negro guided Stuart's cavalry to Pope's tent.

The raid was begun Aug. 25. Jackson hurried quickly up the south bank of the Rappahannock, crossed it above Pope's army, and hastened north to Thoroughfare Gap, through which the railroad from Strasburg to Alexandria passed. His soldiers were called the "Foot cavalry," on account of the speed they had attained in marching. On their right went the indomitable J. E. B. Stuart, with all his cavalry. Swiftly, silently they marched, like the spirit of destruction. "Don't shout, boys; the Yankees will hear us," said Jackson.

Lee formed the bold plan of crossing the Rappahannock, getting in Pope's rear, and cutting him off from Washington. For this difficult and dangerous task he selected one who had been proved to be the bravest, shrewdest, most reliable officer in his army, Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Rufus King was a grandson of the Rufus King of revolutionary times. He was born in 1814, in New York, and was graduated at West Point in 1833, being attached to the engineer corps. He was in turn a superintending railway engineer, an editor and minister to Rome. During the war he was a brigadier general of volunteers, attached to McDowell's corps. He commanded a division during the campaign of the Army of Virginia, subsequently taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Groveton, Manassas, Yorktown and Fairfax. After the war he was again minister to Rome. He died in 1876.



GEN. RUFUS KING.

At midnight, after a march of twenty miles, Jackson and his men bivouacked at Salem, near Thoroughfare Gap, on the railroad. Jackson had forbidden his soldiers to shout, but whenever they caught sight of him in his faded uniform and old yellow cap they

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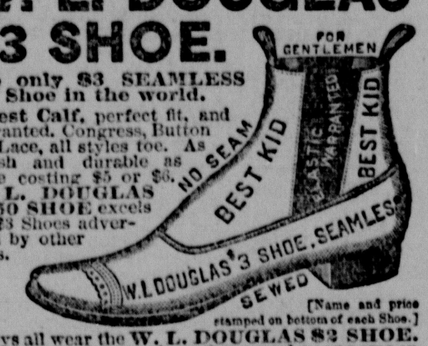
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223 State, and 49, 51, 53 Jackson streets Chicago. The Great Piano and Organ Emporium for the West. Decker Bros', Estey and Mathushek Pianos, Estey Organs. Popular prices—easy terms.

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$4.00 PER 100. All Long, Stripped, Booked Havana filler. Box of 25 $1.50, $2, 100 $4. Send for sample. Liberal Reduction to ONE reliable Dealer in this place. The first time a full sized 10c. cigar has ever been put on the market FOR 5c.

H. D. CASTEEL, Mf'r { 95 & 97 Adams St. / Opp. P. O., Chicago

F. A. HARDY & CO.'S TRADE $$ MARK. PRISMOIDAL SPECTACLES

Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored.

These glasses are ground on a NEW PRINCIPLE, which gives the aid the eye requires without causing any strain or sense of weariness. FOR SALE BY

T. RUST. Dixon, Ill.

JOHN HESS,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN BROKER, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Agent for the leading

Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Cyclone and Tornado

INSURANCE COMPANIES

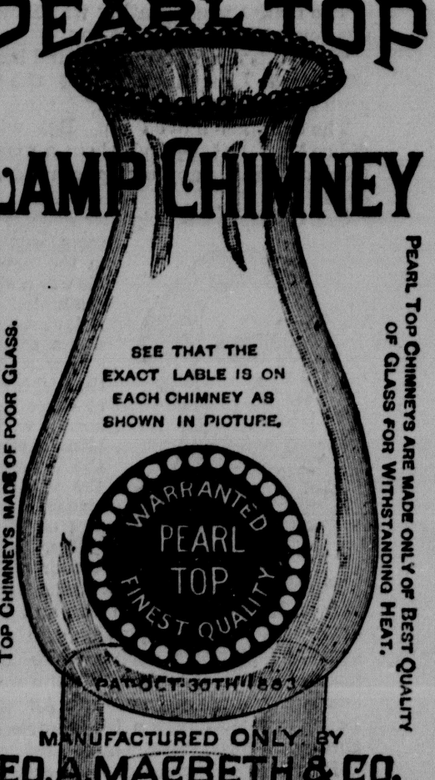
House Renting Agent.

WESTERN LANDS

FOR SALE!

Office Main St., Dixon, Ill.

PEARL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY



CONSUMERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST IMITATION PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS MADE OF POOR GLASS.

PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS ARE MADE ONLY OF BEST QUALITY OF GLASS FOR WITHSTANDING HEAT.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

PITTSBURGH PA

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERY WHERE.

WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED

Parts of the Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened. Simple, harmless, sure Self-Treatment Full particulars, testimonials, etc, mailed sealed, free Address, ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Evening Telegraph.

Office on Water Street,

Telephone . . Number Five

Delivered by Carriers for Ten Cents per Week.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6,	Atlantic Express..	3:10 ..... A.M.	A
" 8,	Clinton Ex., arrive	6:47, leave 7:02 A.M.	C
" 4,	Denver "	.....10:52..... A.M.	A
" 2,	Marshall'n Ex., ar.	2:05, leave 2:20 P.M.	C

GOING WEST.

No. 5,	Pacific Express..	2:00 ..... A M.	A
" 1,	Marshall'n Ex., ar.	12:25, leave 12:45 P.M.	C
" 3,	Denver Express...	3:42..... P.M.	A
" 7,	Clinton Ex., arrive	7:42, leave 7:57 P. M.	C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers s follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 84,	7:47 A.M.,	bet'wn Sterling and Turner.	C
" 88,	1:52 P.M.,	" Clinton and Creston.	C
" 74,	9:07 P.M.,	" " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 87,	5:40 A.M.,	between Dixon and Clinton.	F
" 73,	12:45 P.M.,	" Cartland " "	C
" 75,	3:00 P.M.,	" Turner and Sterling.	C
" 77,	5:34 P.M.,	" " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A. M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P. M
Freight	6:00	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P. M
Passenger‖	1:30	A. M
New Paassenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:20	"

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

sent up roaring cheers, and he could not stop them.

At daylight they were on the march again. Thoroughfare Gap was undefended by Union troops, as they had hoped, and now they were ready for Pope on the right or Washington city on the left. Jackson's men had performed another one of their extraordinary marches. They had traveled fifty miles in two days with only green corn and apples to eat. Many of them limped along barefoot. Yet there was not a straggler, and they were ready for fight.

By the evening of Aug. 26 the advance of Jackson's men were at Manassas Junction on the railroad which supplied Pope. A great number of supplies was there, which the Confederates destroyed after getting one "square meal" out them.

Hooker was at Bristoe Station, seven miles from Manassas, and Fitz John Porter was at Warrenton Junction, nine miles away, with 4,500 men. They were the advance of Pope's army. That general had become aware of Jackson's movement, and had decided to march his whole army to Manassas and Gainesville.

By Aug. 27 Gen. Pope had got re-enforcements to the number of not quite 23,000 men from the Army of the Potomac. They were of the flower of that army, including Fitz John Porter's corps, with his troops of the regular army, under the division commanders Morell and Sykes. Gen. Reynolds was also there with his division of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. Meade was one of the brigade commanders.

Longstreet was following Jackson, meaning to flank Pope on the right while Jackson attacked the rear. He was marching rapidly, pressing toward Thoroughfare Gap. His position as well as that of Jackson was extremely ticklish. If Pope could fall on them separately, before Lee's whole army could come up, then each would be cut to pieces. The greatest watchfulness night and day was observed. On the morning of the 29th Longstreet observed that his brigades were being suddenly halted on different roads. With no apparent reason they stopped and remained stock still, although he was hurrying them forward at the top of their speed. In a towering rage he rode forward to find out the reason. He was told a courier had brought orders from Gen. Lee, directing the army to halt.

"Where is that courier?" demanded Longstreet.

"There, galloping down the road," said a brigadier.

"Overtake him; bring him to me," cried Longstreet.

He was halted and brought back.

"I must be off to the rear," said the courier, endeavoring to go free; "I have orders for Longstreet."

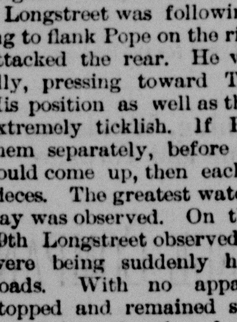
"I am Gen. Longstreet," said that individual. "Where are your orders?"

The man turned deathly white and did not answer. He was a Union spy.

"Give this man ten minutes and hang him," thundered Longstreet. "Let the columns push forward immediately."

The columns moved on. But when they did so they left behind them a man in Confederate gray hanging to a roadside tree, dead.

Gen. George Sykes, brigadier general of volunteers, was a colonel in the regular army. He was a West Point graduate, born in Delaware in 1822. He was a gallant Mexican war officer, distinguishing himself at Cerro Gordo. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac during the war, taking active part in the battles of Pope's campaign. Gen. Sykes died in 1882.



GEN. SYKES.

Pope's idea was to crush Jackson by getting on his rear, between him and Thoroughfare Gap, with one portion of the Federal army, McDowell's corps, while the other, under Hooker, should attack him on the east, coming from Centreville. At that time Pope supposed Jackson to be retreating back through Thoroughfare Gap.

But Jackson was not retreating. Longstreet was close at hand, ready to join him.

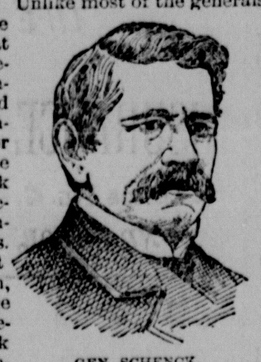
Furthermore, Pope's own army had not come to time as expected. Fitz John Porter had been ordered to join Hooker at Bristoe Station on the Manassas Gap railroad. He arrived six hours late. Meanwhile the same day, Aug. 27, at Manassas Junction, seven miles away, there was a hot skirmish. Some New Jersey troops under Gen. Taylor had been ordered to rescue the stores there. They were driven off with half their officers killed or wounded. Gen. Taylor himself was killed. At Bristoe Station, the same day too, Hooker made an attack on Ewell, who fell back toward Jackson's main army, unpursued.

Where was Jackson's army, meantime?

Jackson was master of the art of strategy. He started Ewell and Hill off northeast with a noise and flourish, as if they were marching in a bee line to Washington. At the same time he put his main army swiftly and quietly on the march back from Manassas northward, in the direction in which he knew Longstreet was advancing. Ewell and Hill went as far northeast as Centreville, within twenty miles of Washington. Then they suddenly turned west and rejoined Jackson's army near the old battle field of Bull Run. This was Aug. 28.

In the second battle of Bull Run Gen. Robert C. Schenck had his arm shattered by a ball. He was born in Ohio in 1809. Unlike most of the generals in the civil war, he was not educated at West Point. He became a lawyer, entered politics, served four terms in congress, was minister to Brazil, entered the army at the outbreak of the war and became a brigadier general of volunteers. He was at the first battle of Bull Run, passed through the campaign of the Shenandoah and took part in Pope's campaign in Virginia. In 1863 he resigned from the army and re-entered politics, serving in congress eight years, when he was appointed minister to England. He held this place till 1876, and found relaxation from official duties in the writing of a book on the science and art of the game of poker. It is much quoted. Gen. Schenck still survives, in an age which is

"Like a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly."



GEN. SCHENCK.

Pope was deceived as to the whereabouts of Jackson's army. He was besides almost in despair because re-enforcements which had been surely promised him did not arrive. He had depended for supplies on Washington, and in any event on those at Manassas Junction, which Jackson had destroyed. Both sources failed. If, however, Gen. Pope's main army had reached Manassas Junction one day earlier, on the 27th, he might have saved his stores and destroyed Jackson. As he himself expressed it, however, he had now to fight or starve.

The first of the series of fights which took place near the old Bull Run battle field occurred Aug. 28. Pope believing Jackson at Centreville, being deceived by his ruse, ordered McDowell to go after him. McDowell had been near Gainesville. The march toward Centreville led him past Jackson's right, and Jackson attacked him vigorously.

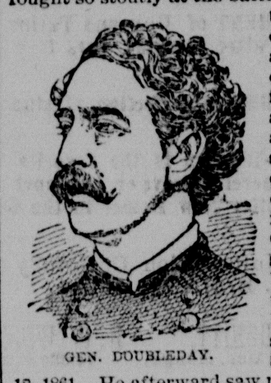
This fight of the 28th is known as the battle of Gainesville. The village lies near Thoroughfare Gap, southwest of Centreville. There was a severe and bloody contest, without decided advantage on either side. Gen. Jackson, in his report, calls it "a fierce and sanguinary conflict." Gens. Ewell and Taliaferro, Confederate commanders, were both severely wounded. The troops engaged on the Union side were the brigades of Gens. Gibbon and Doubleday.

There were three days' battles on and near the old Bull Run battleground. They occurred Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Aug. 28, 29, 30. The first is properly called the battle of Gainesville, the second that of Groveton, the third and last, Manassas. The last one is usually termed the "second battle of Bull Run."

At the first of the three fights, that of Gainesville, the brigades of Gibbon and Doubleday suffered severely. They might have been re-enforced, as other brigades were near them, but this was not done. The fighting continued until into the night.

At Washington, meantime, all was panic and ignorance. Halleck did not know where Pope was, and nobody knew where the next Confederate blow would fall, whether on Pope's army, Washington or the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson himself was puzzled to know what the Federal troops were about. When he fought the battle of Gainesville, he seems to have believed Pope's army was in full retreat for Washington, and that he had a brush with the passing edge of it. All was a muddle on both sides.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, whose troops fought so stoutly at the battle of Gainesville and those of the next two days, was a brave and accomplished officer. He was born in New York 1819, and was graduated at West Point. He served in the Mexican war as a captain of artillery. He was in Fort Sumter with Gen. Robert Anderson when the war broke out, and fired the first gun for the Union against the seceded state of South Carolina, April 12, 1861. He afterward saw much severe fighting. He is now a retired brigadier general, living in New York city, and engaged in scientific and literary pursuits. He contributed the volume "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg" to the "Campaigns of the Civil War."



GEN. DOUBLEDAY.

In the battle of Groveton, Aug. 29, both forces took up the fight which had been left unfinished near Gainesville the night before. Groveton was a village on the Warrenton turnpike, which led to Alexandria. Groveton was near the center of the three days' fighting. A little to the northeast of Groveton was the historic stream of Bull Run, whence the fighting grounds hereabouts gained their name. Bull Run flows southeast and empties into the Potomac.

At the battle of Groveton, the 29th, Jackson fronted nearly south, his left at Sudley Ford on Bull Run, his right at Groveton. Sigel's corps attacked his right at daylight, and there was a bloody fight there till 10:30, with varied result. Milroy and Carl Schurz made fierce charges on the Confederate line.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—The Paw Paw ball players are a splendid team. The club is made up for the play to-day as follows: James Southard, p; John Marahn, s s; John Edwards, 2 b; Henning, l f; E. Marahn, r f; S. E. Smith, c f; A. Wells, c; Emerson, 3 b; Geo. Howlett, 1 b.

Dixon club: Adams, 2 b; Brimblecom, p; Worthington, l f; Hogan, r f; Seese, s s; Woodyatt, c f; McDonnald, 3 b; Adams, 1 b; McBride, c.

—Governor Oglesby, just before dinner, was called out and talked a few minutes. His remarks were in most charming good humor; leaving the audience in excellent spirits. He would speak, he supposed, in the afternoon, but if he did not there were lots of good speakers on the platform. He always brought along with him a supply of first class orators. They were handy to have about. He might himself break down. He said that if the audience did not cheer him this afternoon he would quit talking. He wanted them all to have a good time and not sit around there as though they were not invited! He did not want this meeting to turn out like half a crop of hay after a drouth. And they adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Governor.

ENJOY L'FE

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its woderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it

905 998 y1n1eow

Just received some of the best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Buy this month and save money.

1107tf L. D. PITCHER.

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

At night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S. 1014tf

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. d w tf

OLD and reliable **Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2**

PRESSED BRICK.

Having just burnt a kiln of choice pressed brick suitable for chimney tops, facing, or nice work, I will warrant the same to give satisfaction. Prices reasonable. Tile and Brick can be had at the yard near the North Dixon Depot.

1127w1 PETER RAMSEY.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatend with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Ackers English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. 980y1n2

EXCHANGE SAMPLE ROOM.

Great rush to the Exchange Sample Room on Main street, Dixon, Ill. Ph. Best bottled goods sold in the reach of everyone. Prices as follows: One bottle fifteen cents, two for twenty-five cents; six for sixty cents, twelve for one dollar and ten cents, full boxes, twenty-four, for two dollars. Boxes and bottles charged extra. When returned proper credit will be given each party. Best of Liquors and Wines both Domestic and Imported will be sold below the lowest. Come and give me a trial. Delivered free to any part of the city.

E. GARDNER, Prop.
LEW PRESTON, Manager.

1103m3

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

Chronic Coughs and Colds

And all disease of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

1112 924m1

DON'T MISS READING THIS.

This is to certify that Mrs. Eustace tried Hoke's Electric Medicated Belt for bodily pain, and was greatly relieved by using it.

JUDGE EUSTACE, Dixon, Ill.

THEY DO THE WORK.

I have been afflicted very severely with Rheumatism for some time, Mr. Horace Preston saw me in my condition, he recommended Hoke's Belt to me, I applied one and in a few days time found great relief. My wife had paine, she applied one and in two hours time the pain was gone and no paine since. I recommend the Belt a good remedy.

H. E. WILLIAMS. Farmer near Dixon

IT HAS DONE WONDERFUL FOR HIM.

Mr. J. M. Wallace, Farmer, Dixon Ill., says: He suffered with Uerine troubles and badly for two years; Mr H Preston recommended Hoke's Belt to him, so he concluded to give it a trial. He applied one and in three days time the Belt done wonderful work for him. Any person doubting the above statement can call on him.

VERY REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Is Hoke's Belt, which is the only Electric Medicated Belt in existence. The only cure in the wide world for Hay Fever is Hoke's Belt which so long puzzled the physicians of the world.

THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS IT.

That she is challenged at the Key-Stone House, Dixon, Ill., to produce a better remedy for the relief and cure of all kinds of aches and pains. The inventor of these Belts will be a few weeks longer at the Key-Stone House.

WANTED.

GIRLS—Seven dining room girls at the Nachusa House during the reunion, Aug. 23, 24 and 25th. Only experienced girls need apply.

1125tf NACHUSA HOUSE.

WANTED:—A single man who has a good education and is willing to work for fifty dollars a month. Must be able to give cash security. State age, experience and security that can be given. Address.

1128t3 L. K., Care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN. 1081f

FOR SALE.

FARM for sale. Seventy-two acres at sixty-two dollars per acre, in good order, or rent; two and one-half miles west of Dixon, on township road. For particulars see J. H. ANDERSON. 927 1129w1*

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STEAMER!

CAPTAIN SHEFFIELD will hereafter run his steamer on a Regular Trip EVERY WEDNESDAY,

From Dixon to Grand Detour

AND RETURN;

Leaving Dixon at half past nine in the morning, and returning, depart from Grand Detour at four in the afternoon.

Round Trip, 50cts.

All other days of the week the steamer will be at the Dock, above the Dixon Mills, (when not engaged) ready for trips at a moment's notice.

☞ORDERS left at ALEXANDER & HOWELL'S store will receive prompt attention, or call on

W. E. SHEFFIELD,
On board Steamer

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

FOR Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

It *cools the Blood;* it gives delight:
It sharpens up the appetite.
It *aids the Liver* to do its part,
And stimulates the feebled heart.
All *Bilious* agonies endured,
By **TARRANTS'S SELTZER** can be cured

HARD **COAL** SOFT AND **WOOD**

By handling only the

BEST COAL

As Free From Slate, Etc., as Possible, and selling as LOW as Anyone, I hope to be favored with your orders, and WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction

ORDERS

Sent through the Post Office or left at C. A. TODD'S Hat Store will receive prompt attention.

Main Office now at the

WAREHOUSE,

Between Depots,
DIXON, ILL.

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J. H. MORRIS & SON, GROCERS,

Agents for Dixon.

One agent (merchant only) wanted in every town R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 Sate St., Chicago.

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Hardware and Stove Trimmings, Lamps, Gas Fixtures. Harness Trimmings, Revolvers &c Nickel Plated, Polished or Bronzed. Facilities for large work. Polishing and all Kinds of Plating Spinning, Casting &c.

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Duplex Corset



Integrity of material and make.
Gives suppleness, ease and elegance to the form.
Can be depended upon for satisfactory service.
Warranted. Sold everywhere for **One Dollar.**
Sample sent post-paid on receipt of price.

BORTREE M'F'G. CO., JACKSON, MICH.



Life Size Crayon Portrait WITH 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel, $5
12 Cabinets & 1 Panel, $2

Guaranteed to be as good as the best at any price.

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309 West Madison Street, CHICAGO.
Finest Studio in the World! Cloudy Days Good as Sunshine!